The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889. No. 37.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.

LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

WM. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.

P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.

A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.

JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.

LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

LESLIE GORDON,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office.
QU'APPELLE.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE.
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.
DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

CUT OFF SUDDENLY.

HON. MR. NORQUAY DIES AFTER A TERRIBLY BRIEF ILLNESS.

On Friday morning, the 5th inst. the Hon. John Norquay, ex-premier of Manitoba, complained of cramps in the bowels which began during the previous night. All day they grew exceedingly painful, and towards evening it became apparent that his end was near. All that medical skill could do was done, but at 21.30 he passed away.

A post-morten examination was held on the body on Saturday last, the 6th inst. The bowels were examined and it was found that a twist not far from the rectum prevented all passage and caused death.

The Provincial Government tendered a public funeral to the remains of the Hon. Mr. Norquay, which took place on Monday afternoon. It was by far the largest ever held in the province.

The Winnipeg Sun of the 6th says: "A sudden thrill of pain shot through the city last evening when the news of the sudden death of Hon. John Norquay, M.P.P., spread through the city. Death occurred at so late an hour that but a small percentage of the citizens learned of the sad event until this morning, and groups of people could be seen at all points about the city, discussing in subdued tones the event which called forth such universal regret and sympathy. There was no man in the province who had such a wide personal acquaintance. Mr. Norquay knew probably double the number of men that any other Manitoban did, and what was remarkable he was able to call them by name. His removal creates a greater gap than would the decease of probably any other citizen of the province. For his personal qualities he was liked from end to end of the province.

Until yesterday his familiar figure was seen on Main street as he discussed life insurance with some acquaintance, or urged some friend to take out a policy ere it was too late. He appeared in his usual robust health, talked pleasantly, and one would fancy had a lease of life for forty or fifty years. It is interesting to hear Main street freequenters tell of the last word they had with the ex-premier, and recount the words spoken by the deceased statesman. Almost every one has a pleasant memory to relate, or an interesting incident of recent occurrence to speak of. There is no question that he will be missed from the active life of Winnipeg more than any other citizen. For twenty or twenty-five years continuously his figure has been familiar in this place, and now he will be seen no more. The lamp of his existence has gone out, and he will walk no more among us. It is gratifying to hear the kindly sentiments expressed upon all hands about him. There is no rancour, no malice, no reminiscences of unpleasant words; all of the past that is not pleasant is obliterated, and the good qualities only, which so largely predominated in his character, are kept to the surface and freely discussed. It is said that a man's good qualities are told after he is dead; but while a living man Mr. Norquay's amiable qualities were dominant features of his character. It was said of him that, although a poor man, he never allowed a case of absolute want to pass, if an appeal were made to him without putting his hand in his pocket and doing what he could to relieve the necessity. Among the French and Scotch half-breeds he was looked to as a prodigy, and also as a father. If they had any wrong to right, John Norquay was the man to do it, if there were any disputes to settle it was referred to Mr. Norquay, if money was wanted to build a church Mr. Norquay was the Croesus to whom application was made, and if there were any circumstances where assistance was required, it was to Mr. Norquay that the friend repaired. He will therefore be missed as a counsellor and as a friend in need. He was never a wealthy man, in fact the time never was when he had more of this world's goods then was sufficient to furnish the necessaries of life and support his large family. Dabbling in the boom, assisting friends financially, and keeping up his end in the expenses incident to political contests left him almost penniless, and lost to him his homestead in St. Andrews. But amid all the vicissitudes of life he maintained a reputation for personal honesty which even the cloud under which his government went down a little over a year ago failed to obscure. He fought till the last, and although his government went to pieces, and Mr. Norquay had to retire to comparatively private life, he still retained a seat in the legislature and fondly nursed the hope of an early return to public office. he has been so long a time in the government that it had become a matter of second nature to him, and he had begun to entertain the opinion that he could not live outside of politics. Although he buckled down to life insurance business after leaving the government, and, although he succeeded in doing well in that line, still his heart was not in it, and he eagerly speculated upon the time when "them fellows" would be turned out and Honest John Norquay would be returned with acclaim to his old position. He possessed a deep consciousness of the services he had rendered his native province of which he was so fond, and it was always a pleasure to hear him recount his public career and the acts which he had done in the interests of the province. He was patriotic and was proud of it. He wished to leave an unspotted name and record in the history of the province, of which his family could be proud; and, despite all that had been said against him as a public man, Mr. Norquay believed when life would close upon him that would be his record.

Lord Randolph Churchill has definitely determined to stand for Central Birmingham, the local Conservatives refusing to obey the dictates of the Central authority, who desired that John Albert Bright might be permitted to retain the seat as Liberal Unionist. This action on the part of Randolph and his supporters is likely to cause much trouble for the Conservative managers, as the Fainists will probably rebel if one of their number is displaced by a Conservative in contravention of the distinct understanding that he was not to be opposed. Many shrewd political observers see in this incident a rock on which the present Government is bound to go to pieces.

PICTOU PENCILLINGS.

Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N.S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many remedies without avail, but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

—Haying is now in full swing.

—The crops are looking pretty good, but the gophers have commenced to cut them down.

—The settlers here held a very successful picnic at the Pile-of-Bones Creek on the 1st inst. Games of all sorts were heartily enjoyed by the young folks.

—The settlers of township 17, range 16, west of the 2nd principal meridian, have decided to call their settlement Prairie Rose, we presume from the abundance of that beautiful flower.

WOLSELEY.

—The general cry at the present is rain as the grass and crops are very dry.

—Dr. Moffat, who paid a visit to Moffat, has returned to his home in Scotland.

—Mr. R. A. McLoughry has gone to visit friends at De Clare, Moosomin and elsewhere during his vacation from school teaching.

—Today the Orangemen from the lodges in this district will meet here to honor the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, being the 12th of July, of "Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory."

—A very enjoyable day was spent by several of our people on Dominion Day at the day school picnic of the Summerhill, Westfield and Summerbvry schools. The baseball, running, walking, and jumping matches were a source of amusement both to the on-lookers and those engaging in the contest.

GRENFELL.

—Mrs. Lindenburg, of Touchwood, who was visiting her sister Mrs. Weldon, has returned to her home.

—The intense heat of Friday brought rain. Several showers have fallen since but more rain is greatly needed.

—Mr. Mulligan, of Broadview, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday afternoon. In the evening Mr. Ridd preached his farewell sermon before leaving for Wascana, his new field.

Mr. R. Garrratt, of Montreal, spent a day last week with his father, Mr. R. S. Garratt. Mr. Garrat was returning from Japan whither he had gone last March. He prefers a residence in Canada to one in Japan.

YORKTON.

—The farmers who have large herds of cattle have been growing anxious about the hay crop, which is not a foot high, and now the welcome shower of rain will make it grow for the prairie already shows signs of reviving.

—The settlers of this district were visited on the 28th June by a disagreeable hot wind which lasted till 16 o'clock when a most welcome shower of rain fell four hours or more. This has been long looked after by the farmers around. As the crops needed the rain. On the same day about 12 o'clock a sight was seen by some of the settlers who thought the last day was come. The sun shot a ray (or what appeared to be a beam of light from itself) and immediately towards the west the ground seemed to open and emit flames, which communicated themselves to the dried up prairie and a fire was the consequence.

COTHAM.

—A three months' old filley belonging to Mr. William Hodson, of Cotham, was found dead on the 2nd inst. At first it was thought the animal had been killed in jumping some barbed wire fencing, in the same way as was recently the case with a cow belonging to Mr. E. J. Bissick, but as Mr. W. F. Trant was grooming the foal's dam he noticed some shot imbedded in the flesh and consequently a post-morten examination of the foal was at once made by Mr. Edwark Kendrick who found it had been killed by shot, which he extracted. A certain Indian is suspected of the malicious act, and Mr. Hodson has communicated with the authorities.

CALGARY.

—Over seventy homestead entries have been made in the Calgary office in the month of June and a large amount of C. P. R. land sold.

—A man, named Jagoon, had a pretty close call at Nose Creek recently. He was shearing sheep when a flash of lightning struck him in the face. It ran down his arm to the shears, killing the sheep he was shearing, and also killed several others that were close by. Jagoon had one of his eyes severely injured and is now in town for treatment.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—Dr. Pare, surgeon for this Mounted Police post, arrived on Sunday, June 30th.

—Several showers fell during the past week, materially refreshing the growing crops.

—The mail on the 1st brought in one of the new waggons provided for the service between Swift Current and here. It is strong, handsome and easy to ride in.

—One day last week Mr. Wm. Turner set a hot branding iron down by his stable door and went away. It unfortunately happened that it was hot enough to set fire to some straw that was lying aronud, and the consequence was that the stables were burned down together with its contents, the principal articles which were a set of double harness and a quantity of oats.

—Messrs. Skelton and Areand have just finished sinking a well on the farm of Mr. R. C. Laurie. At a depth of twenty-five feet they leave him with five feet of ice cold water, clear as crystal and perfectly pure, and flowing in so fast as to defy all attempts to bail it out.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

—Slight rain on 28th June.

—Hay is reported fit to cut in many places and haying will commence soon.

—P. Campbell, stage driver, who arrived on the 24th June, had one ear nearly kicked off by one of his horses at Peace Hills on his way in. The wound was in a fair way for healing when he left on Thursday.

—J. L. Mitchell, one of the farmers' excursionists left for Calgary and the east on the 27th June. He states confidently that he will return in the spring to take up land.

—Last week the Indians on the Stoney Plain reserve killed an ox and a cow given to them by the Indian department and divided the meat among the band. The animals were given to the Indians by the department, on the usual terms—that is to be the property of the Indians for purposes of agriculture and stock raising. The Indians assert that the animals killed had become useless for these purposes therefore they were entitled to use them as food.

FARMING NOTES.

Something to Remember.

1. To make the finest flavored and longest keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.

2. After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before the acidity becomes apparent.

3. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water and the milk will keep sweet longer.

4. The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.

5. The depth of a thing should vary with the temperature: the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be.

6. While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

7. When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is cooler than the cream, it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air; in the latter case the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge on what is most desired—highest quality, or greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor.—*Prof. Arnold.*

Nitrate of Soda for Wheat.

In reply to many inquiries, we would say that the application of nitrate of soda to winter wheat is almost invariably beneficial, but not always profitable. The profit depends on the price we get for the wheat. Wheat must have nitrogen. It gets it from the organic matter of the soil or vegetable matter plowed under, or from manure. If we plow under a crop of clover, or sod, or stalk manure the nitrogen of the organic matter is converted into nitric acid, and the growing wheat plants find what they need. For this change, moisture is necessary. On a field from which a crop of oats, or barley, or other grain, has just been removed, the soil is comparatively dry, and this change proceeds very slowly, or not at all. If we sow wheat on a summer fallow, we get the desired nitrates. Now it is highly probable that where we sow wheat after some other crop, and drill in phosphates, we should find it profitable to drill in, immediately under the seed, a small quantity, say seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, in order to give the plants a start and keep them growing until we get rain, and the soil is moist enough to allow the decomposition, and nitrification of the organic matter in soil. A large quantity probably will not pay; a small dose probably will. The seventy-five pounds of nitrate might be mixed with two hundred pounds of phosphates, before sowing, or some of the nitrogen may be lost.

Keeping a Delicacy.

The luscious fruit of the vine is now ripe, and is being picked and eaten with a relish. But during the coming long winter evenings, if these beautiful clusters could be kept fresh and palatable, the tedium of the time would be passed most pleasantly with occasional indulgence in the delicacies. How to preserve them fresh and ripe, therefore, interests many of our citizens. Certain varieties of grapes may be kept until midwinter if properly treated. The bunches should be cut on a dry day, and the berries are fully ripened, and placed on shelves in a cool, dry room. After a few days the bunches may be wrapped separately in soft paper and packed in shallow paste-board boxes not more than two or three layers deep. The room, although cool and dry, should be free from frost. Another method is to pack the bunches in finely cut soft hay, placing fruit on layers of hay, then of grapes, and so on for three or four layers. Clean, dry sand is also used sometimes in which to pack the bunches, and grain has been used with equally good results. The object seems to be to keep the fruit cool, dry and free from air currents. The Vergennes, Salem, Niagara, Amber, Concord and Jefferson are all recommended as being good keepers. It would be a wise precaution for amateurs to spare the best varieties until the last, feasting during the autumn on those of the poorer keeping varieties.

How to Plant Nuts.

So much attention has been given, of late years, to the growing of fruits that nuts have been comparatively neglected, and who does not enjoy hickory nuts, black walnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, and especially English walnuts which can be grown here? Nut trees will not germinate after once becoming thoroughly dry. They may be planted at any time after ripening from the tree in the fall, but if planting is to be done in spring, the fresh nuts should be mixed in sand and placed in boxes lightly covered and exposed to the influence of frost and rains. Plant from one to two inches deep. All nut trees form a long single taproot, and should always be transplanted when one year old. The first transplanting causes the roots to become more spreading, and later by making subsequent transplanting as large as is the case of an apple tree. Unless a very large number of nut trees are used, the planter may find it the easiest, quickest, and even most economical plan to go to a nursery for his supply, as the price of such stock at present is quite low.

English General Officers.

The English army does not lack for officers. There are 1,116 marshals, generals, lieutenant-generals and major-generals, 1,741 general officers, besides 28 of war and 4 cavalry was raised on by the United States, while in Russia, with a population of 70,000,000, there are only 1,200 generals of all grades. As a lieutenant-general's pay is $10,000 a year, and a major-general's $7,500, the English taxpayer has to foot a heavy bill for his generals.

The Story of an Old Army Badge.

Mrs. R. O. C. Ord has among her most prized mementoes a plain metal badge, two inches square, covered with red enamel and bearing in the centre the raised design of a cartridge box with "Forty rounds. U. S." on the cover. The *San Diego Union* explains that after Sherman's army had returned from Atlanta after his celebrated march to the sea, it was twitted of lack of individuality on every hand in not affording a distinctive army badge. While the matter was being talked over in Sherman's tent, two privates outside were also discussing the same matter, when one of them rose up and slapping his hand on his cartridge-box, said in a firm voice: "Here is my badge—forty rounds!"

This so pleased General Sherman, who heard the patriotic statement, that he ordered badges bearing the cartridge box and the words "forty rounds" struck off for the men in his army. Every one, from the officers down, wore the badge, generally on the hat or cap. Within a few days after the march to the sea, while General Sherman was entertaining a party at his headquarters with his inexhaustible supply of stories and jollity, an incident occurred that illustrates the gallantry of that great soldier. After the evening had been spent Sherman said:

General Woods in his usual brusque way: "Hand me your hat, Woods."

—General Woods did as commanded, whereupon General Sherman snatched the badge from the hat and after removing it proceeded to scratch something on the reverse side of the badge with his pocket knife. This done he pinned it on Mrs. Ord's dress and she has treasured it ever since. As seen today the lettering scratched on the badge by Gen. Sherman is plainly legible, with the exception of the last line. It reads: "Gen. C. R. Woods, May 12, 1865. Presented by Gen. Sherman. 1st D." Here the inscription becomes illegible. Whenever Mrs. Ord meets Sherman she wears Gen. Woods' old army badge and the jolly old General invariably accosts her wife the same salutation. "Hello, where did you get that?" "Get what?" answers the little lady. "That army badge." "Guess you should know; you gave it to me," is the response. At this Gen. Sherman always looks quiz really at the badge, thinks awhile, then finally replies in his old way: "Well, well, I guess you're right; but I would have forgotten all about it if I hadn't remembered it."

Effects of Novel Reading.

The novel reading young girl, when thrown into the society of a young man, is apt to be at once overpowered with the consciousness that he is a young man and she a young woman; that he might fall in love with her and she with him. As a result of the thought, she will immediately assume a demeanor and personality altogether different from that natural to her.

Girls, talk to the young men you meet as unaffectedly as you do to the boy friends of your brothers, or, if you have no brothers, and therefore no brothers' friends, as you do to the neighbor lad who, sayship, "does chores" for your father. Do not imagine when you meet a gentleman that your conversation must be remarkable or unusual to be entertaining. The bearing of an intelligent, gracious gent ewoman is one always to be cultivated, but this should be your every day behavior. You should have no company manner. Assume no extra kinds of demeanor simply because you are in the society of a young gentleman instead of a young lady.

Do not suppose that the strange gentleman you meet is a typical novel hero. He is no more a hero of romance than you are a heroine. You are both just plain, every day humanity. Don't get foolish notions that you are anything but ordinary clay, and try to act like the young person who figured as chief character in your last Novel.

—*Chicago News.*

Very Elaborate Protestant Ceremonies.

The laying of the corner stone of the new mission school house of the Holy Cross Mission, at Avenue C and Fourth street, was an event of interest to east siders. It was also the most interesting incident of the week's series of festival celebrations commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the successful mission. Avenue C was blocked with spectators at 4 o'clock when the procession of acolytes and Episcopal priests issued from the vestry door of the Mission church and wound around the foundation wall of the new school edifice to the spot where the corner stone hung from a rope. A cross bearer holding aloft a bronze crucifix led the procession. Behind walked acolytes and choristers in robes of black and white. The Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner, with his white locks covered with a black beretta and his body enveloped in a long robe of red silk, heavy with gold embroidery, followed with two acolytes bearing the train of his robe. Then came Father James O. S. Huntington, the Episcopal monk, of the United Labor party, and Father Field and Mears. Behind them marched in couples, singing and bearing gilt and red banners, the little children of the mission, several hundred in number. Last of all came the black-robed Protestant sisters of St. John the Baptist.—*New York Sun.*

Tracing a Lost River.

The mystery of the River Po, [illegible] Alps, in the province of Cuneo, and disappears in a hard cave. The river is a long one, living but it flows a long time before it reappears, emerging twenty miles away as the Timavo, a stream which suddenly pours out of a hole in the rock. Numbers of the Austro-Hungarian Alpine Club have lately explored the exploration of the subterranean course of the river, and have succeeded in following it for one furlong, passing six waterfalls before reaching a cavern which proved impassable without the use of a boat. Some of the caves encountered are large enough to contain St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome.

The Gamin's Estimate.

Some few days ago a placard appeared in the window of a large hardware store on Washington street, which bore upon its snow-white surface in black letters the legend, "Boy wanted." In answer to this call for help a veritable street arab went into the store, and going up to the junior member of the firm said:

"I came to see about that job."

"Well," said the proprietor, looking the little ragamuffin over from head to foot, "you know, we don't pay much here, and besides that, if you came to work in a nice store like this, you would have to dress better."

"Oh, yes, I know that," responded the gamin, "but how much do yer pay?"

"Two dollars a week," returned the proprietor.

"Oh, I couldn't think of workin' for that," said the gamin, "for I can make more every week now."

"Well," said the proprietor, "I did not think you could, but when I first went to work I got only $1.50 a week."

The arab sized the speaker up from head to foot, and then giving his head a toss and edging toward the door, he said:

"Well, perhaps that was all you was worth."—*Boston Globe.*

Election Patriotism.

"Oh! there's plenty of patriotism left in the country," said a journalist from Indiana at the press headquarters yesterday. "It flames up in all sorts of men on occasion. I was working at the polls in Fort Wayne on election day, 1880. The fight between the Garfield men and the Hancock men was hot, I tell you. A venerable man, one of our best citizens, rushed up to me late in the afternoon, pale and agitated, and cried out:—

"'Brother Thompson, the other side are buying votes—buying them!'

"'You don't say so!' I answered. 'How much are they giving?'

"'Three dollars, the infamous scoundrels!'

"'Well,' I whispered, 'we're giving $4.'

"'Really?'

"'Sure; and we'll raise 'em out of their boots, no matter how high they go.'

Tears came into the aged eyes, and in a trembling voice he said:

"'Thank God, the cause of good government is safe!'"

Causes of Bitter Cream.

First.—Ragweed in the pasture. This is a frequent cause when cows are fed in stubble or mowing lands.

Second.—Mildew, but especially the red spotted mildew, which forms upon the cream in damp cellars.

Third.—Keeping the milk too long without skimming, also by keeping the cream too long without churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned.

Fourth.—Imperfect cleaning of the milk pails or the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners.

Fifth.—The tarrow condition of the cow, or her advanced state of pregnancy, will cause this trouble.

Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpetre as will lie upon a silver three-cent piece, or about five grains to a six-quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of two drams a day for a week will have the same effect.

Trickery in Fancy Soaps.

"Experience is necessary in the purchase of fancy soaps," remarked a dealer the other day. "You are not always sure that you are getting the worth of your money. A good toilet article should not contain more than from 9 to 18 per cent. of water. The unscrupulous manufacturer increases the amount of water in various ways. In some he insinuates, he forces water into the soap as it hardens after the boiling it undergoes; in other cases he mixes the water by mechanical means into the soap, in a third and equally large class of cases he introduces some powerful chemical, such as Glauber's salts, which enables him to introduce as much as 50 per cent. of water. It is obvious the often-told ten pounds of honest toilet soap would contain nine pounds if thoroughly dried and that ten pounds treated chemically would contain less than three pounds.

Nor is the swindling confined to selling three pounds for nine to the innocent purchaser. The spurious soap is affected by water five times as much as the genuine. In the wash bowl or bath tub it dissolves readily before the eyes. Where the honest soap made rival can use well fifty times, it only lasts ten. If lost by accident in the water, it dissolves until the surrounding liquid is thick suds. There are soaps of this sort in the market which are advertised as first class and sold at high prices. Have an eye on the man who cuts on you and pretends to give you bargains by letting out a list of the lot, and tempts you with a quick talking scale of prices. The perfume is there and the showy wrapper, but it's 60 per cent. water, instead of honest soap."

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

Teacher: "Can you tell me which is the olfactory organ?"

Pupil frankly answers, "No, Sir."

Teacher: "Correct."

Pupil goes off in a brown study.

One gallon of varnish weighs about 8½ pounds, and this should beat out well on a flat surface measuring 400 square yards. Crystal paper varnish will not always do this amount of work. In hot weather, when, of course, varnish is rather thin, it will sometimes cover 120 square yards, but in winter ninety yards is about the average.

The velocity of light has been determined by an arrangement adopted by Fizeau, consisting of a toothed wheel which may be made to revolve with great rapidity. A ray of light is made to pass through one of the slits between the teeth, and to fall upon a reflecting mirror placed at a distance in such a manner that when the wheel is at rest the ray will be reflected back through the same interval.

Fines Now Exacted by the Saturday Half-Holiday.

"The Saturday half holiday has begun to make an impression upon the banking business of this city that is portentous of evil. New York is conceded by everybody to be the financial centre of the country, and hitherto the time has been none too long for the accomplishment of our work. Now we are handicapped by the sudden taking away of 24 whole working days out of the year. Adding to these the eight whole holidays previously existing, and the business of New York, the foremost business city in the Union, is deprived of 34 actual working days, whereas most of the other cities of the Union have but six holidays. In other words, the immense business of the city of New York, with its ramifications into every city, town and hamlet in the Union, must be transacted in 279 working days per annum, against 307 days devoted to work by every other city. The consequence is that the expense of doing our business is largely increased. Friday becomes substantially the last day of the week, for little or nothing can be done on Saturday, and Monday begins with an accumulation of work and correspondence almost overwhelming.

"But our most serious troubles growing out of the Saturday half-holiday are the losses of accounts. Our California and Western accounts require the exchange of hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and several of these have been driven to Chicago and other cities by our inability to do business with them on Saturday afternoon. It is folly to suppose that the channels of business of the whole country are going to cease their flow because New York banks are unable to wait upon them. They will avoid the New York banks, and in their train all the other business institutions of the city, and go where they can be accommodated at all reasonable times."—*A Prominent Banker in New York Times.*

General Review of the Fruit Field.

From the first fruit that ripened in the spring to the last to come—the quince—there have been great expectations and little realization. The strawberry crop was very unsatisfactory. The cherry crop was the greatest failure in many years, yet the trees hung full with fruit, even to the ripening season, but excessive rains just at the critical time destroyed the crop. The rainy season followed the cherry ripening season from Virginia to Canada. The Hudson river raspberry crop was literally washed from canes. The currant crop was less than a third of what was expected. The peach orchards from Virginia to New York, have refused to yield anything like the quantity of fruit expected of them. The Hudson river grape crop will be but a little more than one-half the amount expected by the grower so late as midsummer. The apple crop, as the time for gathering it approaches, seems to be less promising. But a light crop of quinces is expected in Western New York, where most of the fruit that sold in this city is produced. The ... fruit that has been nearly ... to expectation in the quantity ... ce was the Bartlett pear crop. ... have been abundant, of fine quality, although somewhat under size and cheap.—*N. Y. Times.*

How Fashions Originate.

Says "Entre Nous" in the *Boston Sunday Herald*: "Somebody at Newport put her elbow through the sleeve of her bodice gown by some mishance, and to hide the fracture tied a bright ribbon over it. Just unlike the bright colored bows 'caught on' to other elbows, and what was originally intended as a cute little remedy has become a new fashion. I saw a sketch in *Harper's Bazar* girl looking as though she had just stepped out of that femininely pubescent time of the flounces, and she had about her right elbow in a very Frenchy bow was a bit of masturtium red ribbon, so I presume the caprice has attacked Boston. Girls have gone about all summer with ribbons tied pussy-cat style around their necks, and now why should they not vary the place, while keeping the coquettish ribbons?"

"Yes, George, I will marry, but you will have to elope with me."

"What, Clarissa? Do your parents object to me?"

"No; they think you are just splendid."

"Then why must we elope?"

"Why, George, don't you know that if I elope the papers will speak of me as the beautiful daughter of wealthy parents?"

It is not so simple an operation to draw a piece of tool steel to a point as appears at first sight. At the end of the bar of steel it contracts in the slightest degree it cannot be pointed, so in hammering it the smiter must contrive to overrun the centre and raise the extreme end to be somewhat a point sooner than when it was started, and in so doing the concavity exists the steel can not take a fine point. Before commencing to draw to a point, the extreme end of the piece of steel should be ground or filed to a rounded point, similar to a stout punch, but not so sharp. When this is done a point as fine as a needle may be drawn out. Care should be taken not to overheat the steel or it will crumble to pieces. It should not be heated above a cherry red heat.

A "new third silver alloy" is much employed in the factories of Paris for the manufacture of subsidiary coin. It consists of one third of silver and two thirds of aluminum, and is worked to good advantage by reason of its low price and its great hardiness. It is most easily pressed and engraved thin sheet copper alloys. An alloy of 100 parts of aluminum and five parts of silver differs but little from pure aluminum, but it is far harder, and is capable of assuming a higher polish. An alloy consisting of 100 parts of aluminum and five parts of silver possesses a very remarkable degree of elasticity, and has, therefore, been recommended for the manufacture of balance springs for watches. An alloy of equal parts of aluminum and silver rivals bronze in hardness.

Another Shot at the Saturday Half-Holiday.

A correspondent suggests, in a letter that the Saturday half-holiday "has been established and generally observed throughout Great Britain for many years past," and that bank holidays also are annually observed; yet Great Britain remains prosperous. There are six bank holidays in England and Ireland, five of which originate in religious observance, and there are five in Scotland—the first Mondays in May and August, with New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. In the United States we have seven holidays without "Labor Day." There is no Saturday half-holiday known to British law. A custom of shortening the Saturdays has grown up among the larger houses of business of all sorts. Saturday afternoon and evening remaining, however, the favorite season for shopping among the poorer classes. A custom thus growing up may be trusted to work no harm, for custom is nothing but a manner of ordering their affairs which people have found to be convenient and desirable, and which can be altered or abolished by them whenever it proves to be otherwise. There is great difference between this and an observance imposed by legislation, such as the Saturday half-holiday in New York—the difference between choice, working freely upon things of its own which it understands thoroughly, and compulsion applied by force without knowledge.—*New York Evening Post.*

Pilots the World Over.

As a matter of fact, qualified pilots are pilots the world over; but as men they differ more widely as types than the races or nations to which they belong. Your New York harbor pilot is one of the gravest and quietest of living men. He is sober, demure, unobtrusive, earnest. You would annually summer in Europe, going or coming scarcely ever see him. From dress and appearance you could not even tell he was a seafaring man. This English pilot lived at Pill, at the edge of the tide, near Avonmouth, where dwell a hundred other pilots in slime, ooze, filth and drunkenness. Their women are half nude brawlers, harridans, and the husbands live rayless lives of sodden stupor, startlingly contrasting with the alertness, hallhood and daring of their hours of dangerous labor.

But a grade higher in the qualities that prompt aspiration are their brothers of the British northern coasts and the English channel. They are chiefly men who only possess emulation in their calling to the degree of securing note among their fellows for hardiness, knottiness and iron in frame, heart and life. Those of the Baltic seas are held in high esteem, not only for their bravery and skill, but in a certain respect and dignity in their vocation which have come down, like folk lore, through the centuries, from the knowledge that old Danish law beheaded pilots for harm befalling vessels in their charge, thus adding an element of tremendous courage to an already unapproachably dangerous calling. Our own Pacific coast pilots are a bright, nervy, ambitious lot. The gold Key West and Bahama pilots are a snowy crew with more than a trace of "wrecking" taint in their warmer veins; and, while less hardy, they are full of romance and song. And your Union pilots—I know well the graceless throng—are nerveless slaves of a despotic regime; picturesque in color and act; bundles of excited ejaculations and oaths, and without the wit, spirit or integrity of an American barnyard fowl.

The Pathetic Death of a "Practical Politician."

There is something almost pathetic in the death of Captain "Mike" Cregan, whose life was ebbing away while the first Republican convention held for many years in which he had not taken an important part was gathering at Saratoga. Who can tell how much disappointment had to do with the sapping of his energies? The breath of his nostrils and the object of all his thoughts and ambitions for years had been the strife of politics, and perhaps it was a merciful dispensation that the old war horse, shut out from the battle, should not survive to witness the conflicts in which he could no longer take part. Cregan was a brave soldier during the war, and if his political career since that time has not been as creditable to him, the blame must be laid, in part at least, to the system which made him what he was. Men who were older and wiser, and who he had learned to look up to in a respect, were the ones who taught him the work of the machine, and they have not hesitated to profit by labor, done by him, that they would have shrunk from performing themselves. Of course, he was thrown over when he became an incumbrance, but if the same test were applied to some one of others in the same position, in either of the great parties, he would not have been alone in his exile.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

W. F. Brown says it is a common practice to throw the manure from the stable out of a window and allow it to accumulate in a heap against the barn, where it rots the building and often contaminates the air of the stable. Fresh manure should never be left in a compact heap. Probably the best way to manage it is to spread it evenly in an absorbing sand in which stock is kept and to trample it. In winter, it is just out of doors and should always be wheeled away from the building and mixed with the cow manure and waste from the straw stacks.

From experiments tried at the New York Experiment station it was demonstrated that ensilage can be preserved when the silo is filled gradually, as the convenience of the labor on the farm dictates, and that but little precaution need be taken in filling. The upper layer, which becomes mouldy, serves as a protection to the bulk of the ensilage, but the proportion of spoiled ensilage to the whole mass is, of course, greater in a silo of shallow depth than in one which is deeper.

Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is scattered and may have not frequent opportunities of attending public worship, our Bible Lessons will be a great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect its members around him and, if possible, sing some hymn and offer prayer, then read, the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse and try to induce each member of the family to talk about it and ask questions. The comments on the lesson we give will help to make the study interesting and be valuable to aid in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to preaching services as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column commends itself by experience.

SAMUEL THE REFORMER.

LESSON III, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 21.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. vii. 1-12—Commit to Memory Verses 3-6—Golden Text, Isa. i. 16, 17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

1. "And the men of Kirjath-jearim came and fetched up the Ark of the Lord." This holy vessel, the Ark of Jehovah, which was the most sacred vessel in the Tabernacle, or in the Temple, the same Ark being used in each, and which is mentioned now at least thirty-five times since chap. iii, 3, is to me one of the most interesting of Bible studies, and speaks to me of Jesus both as God and man, God's law in His heart, delighting to do the will of God, fulfilling all righteousness, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, our mercy seat, our hidden manna, our High Priest chosen by God, the great head of the church from whom the cherubim are formed, the revelation to us of the Father's love and eternal purpose; and yet, though it thus talks of all these glorious things, the full significance of it will not be known till the temple of God is opened in Heaven, and there is seen in His temple the Ark of His Covenant. (Rev. xi, 19.)

2. "While the ark abode in Kirjath-jearim * * * it was twenty years; and all the house of Israel lamented after the Lord." We know from II Sam. vi, 1-3, that the ark was in the house of Abinadab a very much longer period than twenty years, but the last clause of this verse may indicate that this was the period that elapsed after the return of the ark before Israel was awakened from her sin to gather together unto the Lord.

3. "Return unto the Lord with all your hearts, put away the strange gods, * * * prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only." This was the exhortation of Samuel to Israel as they lamented after the Lord, and he assured them that if they would thus sincerely turn to God He would deliver them out of the hand of the Philistines.

5. "I will pray for you unto the Lord." In Jas. v, 16, we are told that "the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," and we know that Moses by his intercession saved Israel from destruction more than once. In Jer. xv, 1, Moses and Samuel are associated as men mighty in prayer. God told Abimelech that Abraham would pray for him and thus bring blessing to him and his house (Gen. xx, 7, 17); and Abraham's intercession for Sodom (Gen. xviii, 20-33) is a memorable occasion. It is to be feared that much prayer is simply saying words, but that only is true prayer which is asking from the heart, in the name of Jesus, for that which we really desire for His glory.

6. "They gathered together, drew water, poured it out before the Lord, fasted on that day and said there, We have sinned against the Lord." The pouring out of water symbolized their helpless and penitent condition; they were as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again (II Sam. xiv, 14); they had nothing to plead but their guilt and their great need, and convinced of this they turn with fasting unto the Lord.

7. "The Philistines heard." Let the people of God come together in true humility to seek Him and the enemies of God will be sure to hear of it. It is surely true that "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees," and if one praying saint makes him tremble a nation in true penitential prayer must make him awfully afraid, so that we do not wonder that the Philistines gather against Israel when they hear that Israel have gathered unto the Lord. It is not necessary to suppose that the Philistines understood the true meaning of Israel's gathering, but the devil understood it and he incited the Philistines onward.

8. "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us." This was their prayer to Samuel. It is good to hear them say "the Lord our God," and they have a right to say it now since they have truly turned to Him, and He will undoubtedly prove Himself to be "the Lord their God," for He says, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." (Psalms l, 15). In the same way Hezekiah asked Isaiah to pray unto God for Judah, when they were besieged by the army of Sennacherib, and God heard (Isaiah xxxvii, 4, 6). The words "cease not" remind us of the command to "pray without ceasing" (I Thes. v, 17), and we remember that when Moses' hands were held up Israel prevailed, and when they were let down Amalek prevailed (Ex. xvii, 11).

9. "And Samuel took a sucking lamb and offered a burnt offering wholly unto the Lord, and Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." The burnt offering typifies the sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, who is all offerings in one, the only sacrifice for sin; and reminds us that without shedding of blood there is no remission, and that only in the name and by virtue of the merits of Christ can we draw near or come to God. (Heb. ix, 22; Acts iv, 12.) Samuel did not approach God because he was holy or trusting in his merits, but only as one who believed God and came trusting in the sacrifice; thus trusting he came with confidence in God and was heard. In I John v, 14, 15, we read that "This is the confidence we have in Him, that if we ask anything according to His will He heareth us, and if we know that He hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him."

10. "The Philistines drew near to battle against Israel, but the Lord thundered with a great thunder * * * and discomfited them." The Philistines may have thought that as they conquered even when the ark was in the camp of Israel, so they would conquer now, but circumstances had changed. At that time Israel relied on the ark, and it was simply a battle between men and men, but now Israel was relying upon God, and it was a conflict between the Philistines and the God of Israel, and consequently they could not but be smitten. Thunder is the voice of Jehovah (Ps. xxix, 3, 4; Job xxxvii, 1-5; John xii, 28, 29) and when He speaks in judgment none can stand before Him, all His enemies must fall. How thankful we ought to be that God in His mercy is speaking to us so lovingly in His word and that His judgments are not yet made manifest, but let every teacher show the scholars from the word of God that there is wrath for all who will not accept Jesus, and because the day of mercy may for each end any time, therefore, urge every one to turn quickly to God, receive Jesus as their Saviour, and with sincere heart serve Him only.

11, 12. "Ebenezer, hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Israel pursued and smote the Philistines, for the Lord fought for them, and Samuel, to commemorate the victory and strengthen Israel's faith in the future, set up this stone and called it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The word Ebenezer is only found in these three places (chaps. iv, 1; v, 1; vii, 12), the first two referring to the victory of the Philistines, but this one to the victory of Israel when they truly repented and relied on Jehovah. How many places can we look back to where the enemy conquered because we were sinful and disobedient, and in how many such places have we now set up an Ebenezer to mark the fact that where once we fell because of sin we now stand firm because we have repented, rely only on the Lord and serve Him only!

MANY THANKS.

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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

A NATIONAL LOSS.

Manitoba has lost her ablest and noblest son in the death of the Hon. John Norquay, ex-Premier of the Province. By his untimely death a useful and eventful career has been cut off in his prime. Mr. Norquay was the ablest public man in Manitoba, and his death will not only be a provincial but a national loss. The Conservative party of Manitoba is now without a leader, and there does not seem to be a man in public life there at present who can take the position. Time will no doubt bring forward a leader for the party.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

The latest electoral contest on the Scott Act was in Drummond county, in the province of Quebec. The Act was sustained by a majority of 158 votes. This would seem to be the turn of the tide that has been running against the Scott Act. This year of 1889 has been a disastrous one for the Scott Act. Defeat after defeat by heavy majorities has been the record from the beginning of the year. But now the ebb of the tide seems to have ceased, and a flow for Prohibition may be looked for. It has been thus in the history of all great moral reforms. They may have had their inception in insignificant and uninfluential sources, but have grown into strong forces through varying periods of ebb and flow until they have become accomplished facts. The Temperance reform is not an exception. Within the lifetime of many now living it has grown from very small and despised beginnings to a popular movement which, we believe, would today count much more than half of Canada's electorate on a direct vote. But that is where the difficulty seems to lie at present. Temperance work began with moral suasion and was continued on that line till of late years the bearing has been toward legal Prohibition, which is its logical conclusion. The work of moral suasion has not lagged in the least, but has been really stimulated by the efforts to outlaw the liquor traffic. The full force of the electoral franchise of those favorable to Prohibition has not yet, however, been brought to bear upon the machinery of government. The Temperance question has been lost sight of in the political party strife, and will continue to be until Temperance men determine to subordinate party considerations to their Prohibition principles. It may not be really necessary that they should leave their party. There are those who argue that they can work more effectually within the present party lines, while others contend that so long as Prohibitionists remain divided between the parties the goal of their desire cannot be reached. History has demonstrated that no great reform has been accomplished without the support and power of enforcement exercised by the Government of the day. Even if a general plebiscite were taken and Prohibition carried by ever so large a majority, unless the Government were committed to its enforcement there would be great reason to apprehend that it would not be effectual. But if it were one of the principles of the ruling party it could be most successfully carried out. In such a case a plebiscite would not be necessary. It is contended that our Canadian constitution does not recognize the principle of a direct vote. It has, at all events, been refused the people of the Northwest. The question arises, what shall be the next steps forward in the present crisis of the Temperance movement. Our duty in the Northwest is clear. In two years at most, perhaps in one, we will be called upon to elect a new Legislative Assembly, and that body will have power to deal with this question. We should therefore organize our forces thoroughly without delay, so that when election time comes we will be prepared to return only such men as are known Prohibitionists.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: Will you kindly allow me to use your paper for the purpose of asking the views of our Church people whether or not the time is come when it would be wise to start a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society with its two sections of abstinence and moderation. I have no wish to begin a discussion on teetotalism, I think the time has gone by for that, but if some of our Church people would kindly let us know whether they think a branch would do good and not hinder the Church's work in this Diocese, I should be very glad. I may say that the great object is to put down the awful sin of drunkenness and not how many teetotalers can be made, though many of us believe that it is our duty to be teetotalers. May I ask you, MR. EDITOR, to keep out all personal matters from the letters that may be sent to you on the subject, and I make bold to ask our Church people to send no letter without their proper name for no Churchman ought to be afraid to speak their opinions on this subject, and not to swamp THE PROGRESS with too many long letters.

Thanking you in advance for your favor.

I remain yours truly.

GEORGE C. D. EDMUNDS.

Qu'Appelle, July 9, 1889.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 75c.
Oats, 22c to 25c.
Barley, 30c to 40c
Beef, live weight, 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 7c " "
Pork, dressed, 8c " "
Mutton dressed, 12½c " "
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.
Cabbage, 12c per lb.
Butter, 15c " "
Eggs, 15c per dozen.
Chickens, 13c per lb.
Turkeys, 12½c per lb.
Geese, 12½c per lb.
B. C. Salmon, 15c per lb.

Returns received to-day by the Customs Department from Vancouver, B.C., gives the amount collected there for Chinese arrivals for the month of June at $3,269, compared with $4,259 for the same month last year. Every month of the present year shows a decrease as compared with last year.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley, Ventnor, Ont.

ENGLISH CHURCH.
ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.

Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.

Sunday School at half past 11 o'clock.

Children's Service at half past 14 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.

Evensong on Wednesdays at 19:30. Choir practice afterwards.

ST. CHAD'S.

Evensong every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.

EDGELEY FARM.

Service every alternate Sunday evening at 18 o'clock.

MCLEAN.

Service every alternate Sunday in the School House at 15 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Holy Communion, at 6:30 every Thursday and at 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday.

Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

CLERGY.—Rev. Arthur Krauss, Rev. W. H. Green.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. F. W. Fraser,
QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock Sunday School and Bible Class at 14.30 o'clock.

A class for the systematic study of the life of Christ, conducted by Pastor, Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock. All welcome.

BALGONIE.

Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Classafter service.

METHODIST CHURH.
Rev. A Andrews.
QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDGELEY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock, (2:30 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p. m.)

PRIEST.—Rev. G. Montreuil.

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M.; J. B. Robinson, Sec.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.) G. H. V. Bulyea, S. C.; H. Amas, Rec.-Sec.

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulyea, President.
James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

D. S. McCannel, Principal; Miss N. Balyea, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Saturday of each month.

T. T. Thomson, Chairman; G. B. Murphy, J. F. Cater, B. S. Ross, Jas. Smith, J. H. Fraser, W. S. Redpath, Councillors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.

J. P. Beauchamp, President; T. T. Thomson, Secretary.

CRICKET CLUB.

G. S. Davidson, President; R. Dundas Strong, Secretary; H. Peck, Captain.

BASE BALL CLUB.

S. H. Cassell, Patron; G. H. V. Bulyea, President; D. S. McCannel, Secretary.

QU'APPELLE HUNT.

Lieut.-Governor Royal, Patron; H. Peck, Master; A. H. B. Sperling, Secretary.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A. Webster, President; G. B. Murphy, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bulyea, Secretary.

Stolen From Qu'Appelle

ON Monday last, a brown retriever dog with a triangular shaped white spot on his nose. Answers to the name of "Jack," very fond of retrieving sticks and stones. Any one giving information leading to his recovery will be rewarded.

J. H. MACCAUL.

Qu'Appelle, June 19, 1889.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg,
BENNET & CO., PROPRIETORS,
(Late of the New Douglas.)

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel west of St. Paul.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large and Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Passenger Elevator. Graduated Prices.

NEW NOVELS

RECEIVED

Every Week.

IN STOCK.

"Struck Down," by H. Smart.
"Cousin Pons," by Honore de Balzac.
"The Wing of Azrael," by Mona Card.
Etc., etc.

QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

Territories Real Property Act.

IN THE MATTER OF

Sections 5 and 6 in Township 18, Range 12.
Sections 1, 2, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 32, in Township 18, Range 13.
Fractional Sections 7 and 9 in Township 19, Range 12.
Fractional Sections 6 and 7 and Sections 9 and 17, in Township 19, Range 12.
Sections 4 and 5, the east half of Section 6, Sections 9 and 10, Fractional Sections 12 and 13, Sections 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, and Fractional Section 24 in Township 19, Range 13.
All west of the second principal meridian in the Assiniboia Land Registration District, containing 16,797 acres or thereabouts.

Whereas William Lewis Boyce, of the city of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, Banker, has made an application to the Registrar of the Assiniboia Land Registration District for a cert ficate of title to the above mentioned property under the Territories Real Property Act, free from all encumbrances except a mortgage dated 7th August, 1886, made by the Bell Farm Company, limited, to Arthur F. Eden and J. B. MacArthur, to secure the sum of $50,000 as set forth in said Mortgage which application the said Registrar has referred to me to be dealt with under the provisions of the said Act.

Notice is hereby given that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1889, at Judges' Chambers, Regina, I shall proceed to examine the said title, and for such purpose hear all persons interested or claiming to be interested in the said lands or any part thereof, a short statement of whose claims are filed with the said Registrar, verified by affidavit and a copy thereof served on the applicant or his agent, John Secord, Esquire, of Regina, before the said 13th day of August, and if any adverse claim is filed I shall then and there proceed to examine into and adjudicate thereon.

Dated at Regina this Ninth day of July 1889.

(Signed) HUGH RICHARDSON,
A Judge Sup. Court, N. W. T.

JOHN SECORD, of Regina.
in the said Registration District,
Agent for the Applicant.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

Trained Nurse,

For Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Monthly Cases.

Terms: $8 per Week.

Address,
MRS. WARING,
Qu'Appelle Station.

May 23, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FOR SALE.

60 GOOD

MILCH COWS

AND

HEIFERS

Apply to
L. W. MULHOLLAND
Qu'Appelle (Station.)

May 30, 1889.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Plow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

LIME FOR SALE.

APPLY TO
FRANK MARWOOD,
QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith.

Carriage and Wagon Builder

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skeins for wagons.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Columbia Lumber in Stock.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultura Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

Evans Bros. Pianos,

INGERSOLL, ONT.

FINE TONE, FINE FINISH, EASY TOUCH.

THE UNEQUALLED

DOHERTY ORGAN

Call and Examine Goods AT G. H. V. Bulyea's Store, Qu'Appelle.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

An effort is being made to have the world's fair in Toronto in 1892.

Moreau, chief engineer of the steam tender Contest, was drowned at midnight Friday through falling off Rimouski pier.

A boy named Russel, working with John Anderson near Warkworth, Ont., had his brains blown out by the explosion of a gun.

Danford, Roch & Co., dry goods, of Barrie and Collingwood, formerly of Toronto, are seeking an extension of time. Liabilities, $40,000.

H. Y. Healy, a man of dissipated habits, was found dead in the Lambton House, Sarnia, on the 7th inst. It is supposed he fell from an upper loft breaking his neck.

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, has applied for an injunction restraining the Temperance Colonization Co. from doing business until it remits to him money paid for stock in it.

The Tenth Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, have challenged the Massachusets team to shoot a match with eight or ten men on a side, either in Canada, Massachusetts or by telegraph.

F. H. Smith, son of Hon. Sydney Smith, ex-Postmaster-General, for many years connected with the post-office department at Ottawa, has been promoted to the position of assistant postoffice inspector.

James Smith, a West End builder had an altercation in a saloon with Hugh McKay, a carpenter. Smith struck McKay, and the latter retaliated, when Smith fell dead. McKay gave himself up.

Mr. Grant Powell, under-secretary of state, has been superannuated. He intends leaving for England on the 25th inst. It is understood Mr. Dansereau, Mr. Chapleau's special friend, will get the place.

A sneak-thief entered the London Loan and Savings Society's office on the 8th inst., snatched a package of notes from the tellers desk and bolted. He has not yet been captured. The package is supposed to have contained $700.

Geo. T. Slorn, of Meisea, about three weeks ago sent to a Leamington drug store for salts but was given saltpetere instead, and took a tablespoonfu. For two weeks his sufferings were intense and finally ended in his death on Thursday.

It is believed here the Nationalist movement in Quebec is responsible for the revival and enthusiasm at present manifested in the Orange body. Yesterday, under a broiling sun over two thousand Orangemen marched to the Methodist church, on Spadina avenue to hear a sermon by Rev. W. F. Wilson. So dense was the attendance of the Orangemen that the church, one of the largest in the city, would not hold all.

Wolfe islanders are excited. Farms have been invaded and five Holstein and Jersey cattle seized by customs officers. The farmers during the winter secured the animals in the States and drove them across the ice. The action of officers has thrown many into a panic and they are ridding themselves of their cattle to save loss from seizure. Dozens of cattle have been piloted across the river behind skiffs to the American shore to prevent the Canadian authorities from capturing them.

The Vermont Microscopical Association has just announced that a prize of $250, given by the Wells & Richardson Co., the well-known chemists, will be the paid to the first discoverer of a new disease germ. The wonderful discoverery by Prof Koch of the cholera germ, as the cause of cholera, stimulated great research throughout the world and it is believed this liberal prize, offered by a house of such standing, will greatly assist in the detection of micro-organisms that are the direct cause of disease and death. All who are interested in the subject and the conditions of this prize, should write to C. Smith Boynton, M.D., Sec'y of the Association, Burlington, Vt.

In the elections in the Department of Cette, the Socialists gained a victory over the Boulangists.

The disallowance of the magistrate act causes much comment. Local Government organs say the law will be passed again at the beginning of next session.

Mr Rexford, of the educational department, has been ordered to prepare statistics by Premier Mercier to prove his liberality to the Protestant minority of the province, for the information of a Toronto clergyman anxious to champion the cause there.

The Emperor William, while making a short trip from his yacht to the mountains of Norway, had a narrow escape from death. While viewing an immense glacier a huge mass of ice hanging over the heads of the party parted, and a fragment struck the Emperor with great violence on the shoulder.

Word has been received from Col. Woodhouse, commander of the Egyptian troops, that he has sighted Dervishes moving northward They are 5,000 strong and have 300 camels. Col. Woodhouse says his force is not strong enough to make another attack upon them but he is following them with all his available troops in steamers.

A crowd of roughs went to the Salvation Army barracks, Montreal, when their leader gave the door a heavy kick, and trusting the doorkeeper aside sprang into the hall. Those present being at prayer the noise alarmed the whole meeting, and a stampede occurred. The intruder was dumped on the sidewalk where a general free fight was indulged in, the Army men coming off best.

The Shah, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the royal family, went to Bayswater this afternoon to attend a garden party given in the Shah's honor by the Persian Minister here Prince Malcolm Khan. The Shah goes to Hatfield to-morrow, where he will be entertained by Lord Salisbury The Shah's visit has served to start an immense Persian boom among financiers in London. Baron Reuter is engineering a big Persian bank scheme, which promises to use millions of English capital. He has already obtained a concession from the Shah for his bank, with a right to issue legal tender, notes and to circulate them throughout the Persian dominions on par with specie. The bank also has secured other concessions said to be of great value, among which are the right to work some of the rich mineral deposits in Persia and to build and operate railways.

The Dominion Government have passed an order-in-council for the reduction of the rate of interest upon deposits in the Post Office & Government Saving Banks from 4 to 3½ per cent. This step has been taken under the authority of an act introduced and passed in 1888, when Sir Charles Tupper was Minister of Finance. When that act was passed Peter White, Sproule and other Government supporters stated that while they were willing to grant the power to reduce the rate of interest of savings bank deposits they hoped the power would never be exercised. The Government hesitated for over a year, in the meantime borrowing twenty millions of dollars to meet the anticipated withdrawal of funds from the savings banks when the reduction would take place. But at some of the recent bank meetings complaint was made that the Government's course in paying more than the current rate of interest on deposits had a tendency to keep up the value of money and this probably induced the Government to act on the authority granted them by the act of 1888.

Learning Fast.

Visitor—Well, Tommy, how are you getting on at school?

Tommy (aged 8)—First rate. I ain't doing as well as some of the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the fence. I want to do it without using near the fence at all, and I guess I can after awhile.—Yankee Blade.

Why He Smiled.

Smith—De Blake, why that satisfied smile? You don't look like a man who has just been fined $10 and costs for fast driving.

De Blake—Why, man alive, I just sold that old nag of mine for $150 more than he was worth. Did it on the strength of the fine. Who wouldn't smile?—Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.

NERVE TORTURED.

"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 187 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From $1 up to $10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

P. E. DURST

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC.

Particular Attention

Paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly Attended to.

W. E. INGRAHAM,
Manager.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every House hold, ready for immediate use, and only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LELAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout.

SUITS FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

H. McINTOSH. A. McINTOSH.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

McINTOSH BROS., PROPRIETORS.

THE HIGHEST

MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE

Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

J. G. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

Apprentice Wanted

A SMART BOY will be afforded a rare chance to learn the printing business at the present time. Apply to person or by letter addressed

THE PROGRESS OFFICE,
Qu'Appelle.

FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie State, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

North Dakota.—Where is grown No. 1 Hard Scotch Fife wheat; whose healthful climate nurtures the most vigorous and brainy civilization on earth; where single counties raise more wheat, oats and barley, than entire states; the soil of whose fertility prairies is richer than the valley of the Nile; where the Turtle Mountain, Minot, Devil's Lake land districts invite the home seeker to secure a free home. Magnificent daily train service to Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Devil's Lake, Bottineau, and all other important points.

Montana, the golden.—Treasures in her mines of precious metals; wealth in her 4,000,000 head of live stock; profit in her fertile fields, producing a larger yield of crops than any other state or territory; the richest country per inhabitant on earth where prosperity is universal; which has the best paid labor in the world; a balmy winter climate, caused by warm winds from the Pacific. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only railroad passing through a continuous agricultural country from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Rocky Mountains. It runs through the Great Reservation of 18,000,000 acres of land, free to settlers, in the Milk River Valley. Wood, water, and coal in abundance; no irrigation required; the only line passing through Great falls; with its 1,000,000 horse power cataracts; immense coal veins, and surrounding farming country of free land; through Helena, the capital city and commercial centre of Montana, And Butte, the richest mining camp on earth, to San Francisco by the Columbia River Valley, Portland and Shasta Route, or Ogden, Utah, to California points. Remember this is the only line running dining cars, sleeping cars and free colonist sleepers of its own from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is also the shortest line to Butte.

Washington.—The country of tall timber indented by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba-Pacific route is the only line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco can pass through Portland and Seattle. Free colonist sleepers run through without change or delay. Distance to the Pacific Coast is same as by other lines but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write or apply to F. I. Whitney, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. St. P. M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

— AUTHOR OF —

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS AMBITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE MAN OF ORN;" "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN;" "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

It was not yet 10 o'clock when the officer in charge of the starboard gun remarked to the director that he supposed that it would not be necessary to give the smoke signals, as had been done in the channel, as now all the crabs were lying near them. The director reflected a moment, and then ordered that the signal should be given at every discharge of the gun, and that the columns of black smoke should be shot up to their greatest height.

At precisely 10 o'clock, up rose from Repeller No. 11 two tall jets of black smoke. Up rose from the promontory of Caerdaff, a heavy gray cloud, like an immense balloon, and then the people on the hill tops and highlands felt a sharp shock of the ground and rocks beneath them, and heard the sound of a terrible but momentary grinding crush.

As the cloud began to settle, it was borne out to sea by the wind, and then it was revealed that the fortifications of Caerdaff had disappeared.

In ten minutes there was another smoke signal, and a great cloud over the castellated structure on the other side of the bay. The cloud passed away, leaving a vacant space on the other side of the bay.

The second shock sent a panic through the crowd of spectators. The next earthquake bomb might strike among them. Down the eastern slopes ran hundreds of them, leaving only a few of the bravest civilians, the reporters of the press, and the naval and military men.

The next motor bomb descended into the fishing village, the comminuted particles of which, being mostly of light material, floated far out to sea.

The detachment of artillerists who had been deputed to man the guns on the heights which commanded the bay, had been ordered to fall back to the mountains as soon as it had been seen that it was not the intention of the repeller to send boats on shore. The most courageous of the spectators trembled a little when the fourth bomb was discharged, for it came further inland, and struck the height on which the battery had been placed, removing all vestiges of the guns, caissons, and the ledge of rock on which they had stood.

THE STAMPEDE CAUSED BY THE MOTOR BOMBS.

The motor bombs which the repeller was now discharging were of the largest size and greatest power, and a dozen more of them were discharged at intervals of a few minutes. The promontory on which the fortifications had stood was annihilated, and the waters of the bay swept over its foundations. Soon afterward the head of the bay seemed madly rushing out to sea, but quickly surged back to fill the chasm which yawned at the spot where the village had been.

The dense clouds were now uplowered at such short intervals that the scene of devastation was completely shut out from the observers on the hills, but every few minutes they felt a sickening shock, and heard a momentary and horrible crash and hiss which seemed to fill all the air. The instantaneous motor bombs were tearing up the seaboard, and grinding it to atoms.

It was not yet noon when the bombardment ceased. No more puffs of black smoke came up from the distant repeller, and the vast spreading mass of clouds moved seaward, dropping down upon St. George's channel in a rain of stone dust. Then the repeller steamed shoreward, and when she was within three or four miles of the coast she ran up a large white flag in token that her task was ended.

This sign that the bombardment had ceased was accepted in good faith, and as some of the military and naval men had carefully noted that each puff from the repeller was accompanied by a shock, it was considered certain that all the bombs which had been discharged had acted, and that, consequently, no further danger was to be apprehended from them. In spite of this announcement many of the spectators would not leave their position on the hills, but a hundred or more of curious and courageous men ventured down into the plain.

That part of the sea coast where Caerdaff had been was a new country, about which men wandered slowly and cautiously with sudden exclamations of amazement and awe. There were no longer promontories jutting out into the sea; there were no hillocks and rocky terraces rising inland. In a vast plain, shaven and shorn down to a common level of scarred and pallid rock, there lay an immense chasm two miles and a half long, half a mile wide, and so deep that shuddering men could stand and look down upon the rent and riven rocks upon which had rested that portion of the Welsh coast which had now blown out to sea.

An officer of the Royal engineers stood on the seaward edge of this yawning abyss; then he walked over to the almost circular body of water which occupied the place where the fishing village had been, and into which the waters of the bay had flowed. When this officer returned to London he wrote a report to the effect that a ship canal, less than an eighth of a mile long, leading from the newly formed lake at the head of the bay, would make of this chasm, when filled by the sea, the finest and most thoroughly protected inland basin for ships of all sizes on the British coast. But before this report received due official consideration the idea had been suggested and elaborated in a dozen newspapers.

Accounts and reports of all kinds describing the destruction of Caerdaff, and of the place in which it had stood, filled the newspapers of the world. Photographs and pictures of Caerdaff as it had been and as it then was were produced with marvelous rapidity, and the earthquake bomb of the American war syndicate was the subject of excited conversation in every civilized country.

CAERDAFF AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

The British ministry was now the calmest body of men in Europe. The great opposition storm had died away; the great war storm had ceased, and the wisest British statesmen saw the unmistakable path of national policy lying plain and open before them. There was no longer time for arguments and struggles with opponents or enemies, internal or external. There was even no longer time for the discussion of measures. It was the time for the adoption of a measure which indicated itself, and which did not need discussion.

On the afternoon of the day of the bombardment of Caerdaff, Repeller No. 11, accompanied by her crabs, steamed for the English channel. Two days afterward there lay off the coast at Brighton, with a white flag floating high above her, the old Tallapoosa, now naval mistress of the world.

Near by lay a cable boat, and constant communication by way of France was kept up between the officers of the American syndicate and the repeller. In a very short time communications were opened between the repeller and London.

When this last step became known to the public of America, almost as much excited by the recent events as the public of England, a great disturbance arose in certain political circles. It was argued that the syndicate had no right to negotiate in any way with the government of England; that it had been empowered to carry on a war, and that if its duties in this regard had been satisfactorily executed, it must now retire and allow the United States government to attend to its foreign relations.

But the syndicate was firm. It had contracted to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. When it considered that this had been done, it would retire and allow the American government, with whom the contract had been made, to decide whether or not it had been properly performed.

The unmistakable path of national policy which had shown itself to the wisest British statesmen appeared broader and plainer when the overtures of the American war syndicate had been received by the British government. The ministry now perceived that the syndicate had not waged war; it had been simply exhibiting the usefulness of war as a means of peace. Who now could deny that it would be folly to oppose the resources of ordinary warfare to those of what might be called probabilitive warfare?

Another idea arose in the minds of the wisest British statesmen. If probabilitive warfare were a good thing for America, it would be an equally good thing for England. More than that, it would be a better thing if only these two countries possessed the power of waging probabilitive warfare.

In three days a convention of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the American syndicate acting for the United States, its provisions being made subject to such future treaties and alliances as the governments of the two nations might make with each other. In six days after the affair at Caerdaff a committee of the American war syndicate was in London, making arrangements under the favorable auspices of the British government for the formation of an Anglo-American syndicate of war.

The Atlantic ocean now sprang into new life. It seemed impossible to imagine whence had come the multitude of vessels which now steamed and sailed upon its surface. Among these, going westward, were six crabs, and the spring armored vessel, once the Tallapoosa, going home to a triumphant reception, such as had never before been accorded to any vessel, whether of war or peace.

The blockade of the Canadian port, which had been effectively maintained without incident, was now raised, and the syndicate's vessels proceeded to an American port.

The British ironclad Adamant at the conclusion of peace was still in tow of Crab C, and off the coast of Florida. A vessel was sent down the coast by the syndicate to notify Crab C of what had occurred, and to order it to tow the Adamant to the Bermudas, and there deliver her to the British authorities. The vessel sent by the syndicate, which was a fast coast steamer, had scarcely hove in sight of the objects of her search when she was saluted by a ten inch shell from the Adamant, followed almost immediately by two others. The commander of the Adamant had no idea that the war was at an end, and had never failed, during his involuntary cruise, to fire at anything which bore the American flag, or looked like an American craft.

Fortunately the coast steamer was not struck, and at the top of her speed retired to a greater distance, whence the syndicate officer on board communicated with the crab by smoke signals.

During the time in which Crab C had had charge of the Adamant no communication had taken place between the two vessels. Whenever an air pipe had been elevated for the purpose of using therein a speaking tube, a volley from a machine gun on the Adamant was poured upon it, and after several pipes had been shot away the director of the crab ceased his efforts to confer with those on the ironclad. It had been necessary to place the outlets of the ventilating apparatus of the crab under the forward ends of some of the upper roof plates.

When Crab C had received her orders she put about the prow of the great war ship, and proceeded to tow her northeastward, the commander of the Adamant taking a parting crack with his heaviest stern gun at the vessel which had brought the order for his release.

All the way from the American coast to the Bermuda islands, the great Adamant blazed, thundered and roared, not only because her commander saw, or fancied he saw, an American vessel, but to notify all crabs, repellers and any other vile invention of the enemy that may have been recently put forth to blemish the sacred surface of the sea, that the Adamant still floated, with the heaviest coat of mail and the finest and most complete armament in the world, ready to sink anything hostile which came near enough—but not too near.

When the commander found that he was bound for the Bermudas he did not understand it, unless, indeed, those islands had been captured by the enemy. But he did not stop firing. Indeed, should he find the Bermudas under the American flag, he would fire at that flag and whatever carried it, as long as a shot or a shell or a charge of powder remained to him.

But when he reached British waters, and slowly entering St. George's harbor, saw around him the British flag floating as proudly as it floated above his own great ship, he confessed himself utterly bewildered; but he ordered the men at every gun to stand by their piece until he was boarded by a boat from the fort and informed of the true state of affairs.

But even then, when weary Crab C raised herself from her fighting depth and steamed to a dock, the commander of the Adamant could scarcely refrain from sending a couple of tons of iron into the beastly sea devil which had the impertinence to tow him about against his will.

No time was lost by the respective governments of Great Britain and the United States in ratifying the peace made through the syndicate, and in concluding a military and naval alliance, the basis of which should be the use by these two nations, and by no other nations, of the instantaneous motor. The treaty was made and adopted with much more dispatch than generally accompanies such agreements between nations, for both governments felt the importance of placing themselves without delay in that position from which, by means of their united control of paramount methods of warfare, they might become the arbiters of peace.

The desire to evolve that power which should render opposition useless had long led men from one warlike invention to another. Every one who had constructed a new kind of gun, a new kind of armor or a new explosive thought that he had solved the problem or was on his way to do so. The inventor of the instantaneous motor had done it.

The treaty provides that all subjects concerning hostilities between either or both of the contracting powers and other nations should be referred to a joint high commission, appointed by the two powers, and if war should be considered necessary, it should be prosecuted and conducted by the Anglo-American war syndicate, within limitations prescribed by the high commission.

The contract made with the new syndicate was of the most stringent order, and contained every provision that ingenuity or foresight of man could invent or suggest to make it impossible for the syndicate to transfer to any other nation the use of the instantaneous motor.

Throughout all classes in sympathy with the administrative parties of Great Britain and the United States there was a feeling of jubilant elation on account of the alliance and the adoption by the two nations of the means of prohibitive warfare. The public sentiment acted even upon the opposition; and the majority of army and navy officers in the two countries felt bound to admit that the arts of war in which they had been educated were things of the past. Of course there were members of the army and navy in both countries who deprecated the new state of things. But there were also men still living who deprecated the abolition of the old wooden seventy-four gun ship.

A British artillery officer, conversing with a member of the American syndicate at a London club, said to him:

"Do you know that you made a great mistake in the beginning of your operations with the motor guns? If you had contrived an attachment to the motor which should have made an infernal thunderclap and a storm of smoke at the moment of discharge, it would have saved you a lot of money and time and trouble. The work of the motor on the Canadian coast was terrible enough, but people could see no connection between that and the guns on your vessel. If you could have sooner shown that connection you might have saved yourselves the trouble of crossing the Atlantic. And, to prove this, one of the most satisfactory points connected with your work on the Welsh coast was the jet of smoke which came from the repeller every time she discharged a motor. If it had not been for those jets I believe there would be people now in the opposition who would swear that Caerdaff had been mined, and that the ministry were a party to it."

"Your point is well taken," said the American, "and should it ever be necessary to discharge any more bombs—which I hope it may not be—we shall take care to allow a visible and audible connection between cause and effect."

"The devil take it, sir!" cried an old captain of an English ship of the line, who was sitting near by. "What you are talking about is not war! We might as well send out a codfish trust to settle national disputes. In the next sea fight we'll save ourselves the trouble of gnawing and crunching at the sterns of the enemy. We'll simply send a note aboard requesting the foreigner to be so good as to send us his rudder by bearer, which, if properly marked and numbered, will be returned to him on the conclusion of peace. This would do just as well as twisting it off, and save expense. No, sir, I will not join you in a julep. I have made no alliance over new fangled inventions! Waiter, fetch me some rum and hot water!"

In the midst of the profound satisfaction with which the members of the American war syndicate regarded the success of their labors—labors alike profitable to themselves and to the recently contending nations—and in the gratified pride with which they received the popular and official congratulations which were showered upon them, there was but one little cloud, one regret.

In the course of the great syndicate war a life had been lost. Thomas Hutchins, while assisting in the loading of coal on one of the repellers, was accidentally killed by the falling of a derrick.

The syndicate gave a generous sum to the family of the unfortunate man, and throughout the United States the occurrence occasioned a deep feeling of sympathetic regret. A popular subscription was started to build a monument to the memory of Hutchins, and contributions came not only from all parts of the United States but from many persons in Great Britain, who wished to assist in the erection of this tribute to the man who had fallen in the contest which had been of as much benefit to their country as to his own.

Some weeks after the conclusion of the treaty a public question was raised, which at first threatened to annoy the American government, but it proved to be of little moment. An anti-administration paper in Peakville, Ark., asserted that in the whole of the published treaty there was not one word in regard to the fisheries question, the complications arising from which had been the cause of the war. Other papers took up the matter, and the government then discovered that in drawing up the treaty the fisheries business had been entirely overlooked. There was a good deal of surprise in official circles when this discovery was announced; but as it was considered that the fisheries question was one which would take care of itself, or be readily disposed of in connection with a number of other minor points which remained to be settled between the two countries, it was decided to take up notice of the imperfect charge of neglect, and to let the matter drop. And as the opposition party took no real interest in the question but little more was said about it.

"WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT IS NOT WAR!"

Both countries were too well satisfied with the general result to waste time or discussion over small matters. Great Britain had lost some forts and some ships, but these would have been comparatively useless in the new system of warfare. On the other hand, she had gained not only the incalculable advantage of the alliance, but a magnificent and unexpressed landlocked basin on the coast of Wales.

The United States had been obliged to pay an immense sum on account of the contract with the war syndicate, but this was considered money so well spent, and so much less than an ordinary war would have cost, that only the most violent anti-administration journals ever alluded to it.

Reduction of military and naval forces and gradual disarmament was now the policy of the allied nations. Such forces and such vessels as might be demanded for the future operations of the war syndicate were retained. A few field batteries of motor guns were all that would be needed on land, and a comparatively small number of armored ships would suffice to carry the motor guns that would be required at sea.

Now there would be no more mere exhibitions of the powers of the instantaneous motor bomb. Hereafter, if battles must be fought, they would be battles of annihilation.

This is the history of the great syndicate war. Whether or not the Anglo-American syndicate was ever called upon to make war, is not to be stated here. But certain it is that after the formation of this syndicate all the nations of the world began to teach English in their schools, and the Spirit of Civilization raised her head with a confident smile.

THE END.

THE ANANIAS CLUB.

It Is Entertained by Some Fairy Stories by Experts.

The Ananias club had a pleasant meeting at the police station last night.

"It was on the blood stained field of Gettysburg," said Sergt. Wheatley, "that I saw a most remarkable occurrence. A member of my company had his right leg taken off by a cannon ball. He was taken back to the hospital tents. The shattered member was nicely trimmed, and as an experiment the leg of another man was put on to that stump. Would you believe it, gentlemen, but that leg grew to the stump and that man today has two sound legs, save that his feet are not mates."

"During the famous strike of 1877, when it was impossible to take a train out of Indianapolis without police protection, I was running an engine for the Bee line," remarked Capt. Colbert, "and had a wonderful experience on one of my trips. We were going around the curves sixty-five miles an hour. Right ahead of us on the track was a big blue racer snake. The varmint would throw his head up every few minutes and look back at me in such a tantalizing way that I got mad, and I made up my mind that I would catch that snake or make him leave the track. I told the fireman to throw in the coke, and then I 'pulled her wide open.' Gee-gosh, how we did run. I could hardly keep my seat, and the telegraph poles looked like a fine tooth comb. The snake saw that I was bound to catch him, and near Fortville the snake jumped the track. He ran into a pool of water and blew into a thousand pieces. He was so hot that when he struck the water it caused the explosion."

"In the spring of 1850 I shipped as an ordinary seaman on board the New Bedford whaler None Such for a three years' cruise," remarked Sergt. Andy Sowers. "We had been out about four months, meeting with but poor success, when one day a storm came up. We had been expecting it, and consequently were prepared, but our preparations were all for naught, for it was a storm of the most terrific kind. Billows mountain high dashed upon us, and our craft was tossed into the trough of the sea like a cork in an eddy. The rudder was torn away, one of the masts fell, the water roared in torrents through the scuppers, and then all of a sudden the ship settled on her beam ends, lunged forward and settled in a hundred fathoms of water, every soul on board going down with her."

"How did you escape?" breathlessly inquired Sergt. Bruce.

"Didn't escape. I was drowned with the rest of the crew," sighed Andy.

Then the club arose as one man and presented Sergt. Sowers with a wreath of sour dock.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Buenos Ayres.

A Boston shoe manufacturer on a recent trip in the south exhibited some samples of shoes to a dealer. The latter objected to the color of the sole. The manufacturer explained that the soles were made from the best Buenos Ayres leather. "Well, Mr. Buenos Ayres may be a good tanner, but I don't fancy his leather."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A St. Louis man believes that the number of his house should correspond with that of the year, and to carry out that hobby he has moved every year since 1865.

No. 441.—Enigma.

It's round and square, it's short and long,
Of many shapes and sizes,
In it you'll sit to hear a song,
It guards the richest prizes.

It makes your garden trim and neat,
No house can be without it,
On railway journeys you'll it meet,
And porters never scout it.

I gave it to a man one day,
He thanked me fair and roundly;
Then gave it to a friend in play,
Who forthwith thrashed him soundly.

It screens the soldier in a storm,
It holds the sailor's kit;
Behind four horses when 'tis warm
I like on it to sit.

No. 442.—Anagrams.

(a) Treason. (d) Hangings.
(b) Pursuer. (e) Imprecates.
(c) Stagnation. (f) Stipulated.

No. 443.—An Egg Problem.

A woman has a basket containing 150 eggs. For every 13 goose eggs in her basket she has 23 duck's eggs and 33 hen's eggs. How many of each kind has she?

No. 444.—A Unique Window.

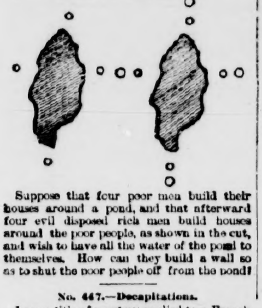
The following has puzzled many wise heads in its time and doubtless will do the same for many more: How can a window, having a height equal to its width, be made twice as large without increasing its height or width? Impossible? Oh, no!

No. 445.—Easy Hour Glass.

The central letters, reading downward, spell a word meaning to concede.

Cross Words—1. To penetrate. 2. Supercilious. 3. A unit. 4. An hour glass. 5. Recent. 6. A law. 7. Satisfaction.

No. 446.—The Puzzle Wall.



Suppose that four poor men build their houses around a pond, and that afterward four evil disposed rich men build houses around the poor people, as shown in the cut, and wish to have all the water of the pond to themselves. How can they build a wall so as to shut the poor people off from the pond?

No. 447.—Decapitations.

I am a title of courtesy applied to a French lady. Behead me and I am a lady of any nation. Remove my final, and I am the father of the human race. Behead me, and I am an obstruction. Behead me again, and I am a part of a verb. Beheaded again, I am a consonant.

No. 448.—A Numerical Puzzle.

1. Behead a number, and have "smooth," "equal."
2. Curtail a number, and have "forward."
3. Curtail a number, and transpose, and have a verb.
4. Syncopate a number, and have a very large plant.
5. Syncopate a number, and have an exclamation of contempt.
6. Transpose a number, and have a material for bags.
7. Behead a number, and have a possessive pronoun.
8. Transpose a number, and have a German word of negation.
9. Spell a number backward, and have "a snare."
10. Syncopate a number twice, spell backward, and have "to fasten."

A Clever Calculation.

One person tells another, older than himself, that he can discover the difference in their ages. It can be done by the following ingenious rule: Let the younger take as many times as there are figures in the number representing his age and, from the number thus formed, subtract his age. He should then ask the older person to add this difference to his own age, then to take away the first figure of the amount and add it to the last figure. The result will be the difference in their ages.

Suppose Harry, 12 years old, tries it with his Uncle John.

There being two figures in 12, Harry starts with 99, from which 12 being taken there remains 87.

Supposing that Uncle John is 40, and figures honestly, he will calculate as follows: 40 added to 87 equals 127. Removing the left hand figure, 1, and adding it to the last figure, 7, the result is 28—the difference in their ages. If to 28 is added 12, Harry's age, we have 40, the age of the older person.

Slight Misapprehension.

A miller fell asleep in his mill and bent forward till his hair got caught in some machinery, and almost a handful was pulled out. Of course it awakened him. His first bewildered exclamation was: "Hang it, wife, what's the matter now?"

New England Doughnuts.

A Boston housewife furnishes the following recipe: Two cupfuls of sugar, six cupfuls of flour, one pint of milk, butter size of two English walnuts, spice to taste. After thoroughly mixing the above add half a cupful of yeast or a third of a yeast cake well dissolved. Let rise five hours; roll, cut and fry in plenty of hot lard. I sometimes add two well beaten eggs, the last thing before rolling out. It is not necessary, but somehow an improvement.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 434.—Charade: Moonbeam.
No. 435.—Pictorial Conundrum: Because he uses it wade (weighed).
No. 436.—The Unlucky Turks: The arrangement was this: 4 Christians, 5 Turks, 2 C., 1 T., 3 C., 1 T., 1 C., 2 T., 2 C., 3 T., 1 C., 2 T., 2 C., 1 T.
No. 437.—An Hour Glass:

C A P I T O L
L A N C E
O P T
I
O D E
G U E S T
G A L L A N T

No. 438.—Enigma: Bar—bard—bare—bark barn—barm—baron—barter—barge.
No. 439.—Geographical Pyramid.

S
M A Y
T A M P A
T O R O N T O
M A N H A T T A N

No. 440.—Historic Americans: (a) Penn. (b) James Madison. (c) Jefferson Davis. (d) Washington. (e) James Polk. (f) Fillmore. (g) Thomas Jefferson. (h) Nathaniel Greene.

Colored borders to your handkerchief are decidedly passe; so is the fashion of tucking them in the front of the corsage. The correct thing now is a fine white kerchief with border of embroidery, or else narrow edge of fine Valenciennes lace, and carried as inconspicuously as possible.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and PERMANENT STRENGTHENER is required, the ELIXIR will be found invaluable.
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Nor'-West Farmer
being desirous of putting the price of this journal within the reach of all, make the following liberal offer to the Farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest: all sending in

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The yearly subscription price) before the 1st of October, 1888, will recieve THE FARMER from August, 1888, to December, 1889, inclusive.
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New subscribers may have their names on the above offer, or THE FARMER for 12 months with either of the premiums specified below.
Anyone sending us $3 for three subscriptions will recieve one copy of the NOR'-WEST FARMER free for period as above.
EVERY FARMER, and every one wanting to know the true facts of Northwestern farming, should
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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, July 10th, 1889 :

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, July 4	82	43
Friday, July 5	78	49
Saturday, July 6,.....	60	50
Sunday, July 7, ...	69	45
Monday, July 8, ...	76	39
Tuesday, July 9	79	43
Wednesday, July 10, ..	79	47

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, July 4, ..	s 10	s 16	se 5
Friday, July 5,.....	sw 9	sw 24	sw 12
Saturday, July 6	s 4	s 5	s 3
Sunday, July 7.....	calm	w 15	sw 8
Monday, July 8	calm	se 7	se 6
Tuesday, July 9,....	sw 34	w 19	w 12
Wednesday, July 10, ..	sw 4	se 2	se 16

Rainfall, .02 on Saturday; .14 on Tuesday.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in East Assiniboia.

Only $1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

His New Horse.

"Say, mister, why don't yer let him out for a scrubbin' board?"—Life.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Rev. A. Andrews left here on Wednesday evening for Virden.

—A sitting of the Supreme Court was held here on Monday presided over by Judge Richardson.

—Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. D. Smith, Inspector of Public Works, Winnipeg, is visiting at Mr. Beauchamp's.

—Our readers are reminded of the sale of the goods and chattels belonging to Messrs. Thomson & Nelson tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon at 13 o'clock.

—Rev. J. Tozeland and family are expected to arrive here next week. Mr. A. A. M. Dale will conduct the service in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

—Prof. Dean gave three performances here on Friday, Saturday and Monday last. He is an excellent ventriloquist and has a most remarkable compass of voice.

—The forms for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, have been sent out by the Registrar-General. The Registrar for the division of South Qu'Appelle requests people to register accordingly in conformity with the Ordinance.

—A meeting of ladies to arrange for the entertainment of the cricketers who will visit our town next week, will be held at the Leland on Friday at 16 o'clock. All ladies wishing to assist the Qu'Appelle cricket club, are requested to attend.

—A representative of THE PROGRESS took a drive through the country south-east of here on Saturday last. He saw some good crop and some very poor. Wheat sown on summerfallow is standing the drouth wonderfully well, while that sown on spring plowing is worthless and much of it is being plowed up. On the whole the crops are not suffering as much as might be expected.

—We are pleased to be able to state that Corporal Purches, N. W. M. P., in charge of the post here, has received the sum of $10.00 from the fine fund as a recognition of the good judgment and zeal displayed by him in connection with the investigation into the alleged midnight attack upon the C. P. R. signal at Indian Head. This is the first recognition of the kind in connection with the Northwest force.

—At the Queen's : C. Willson, B. Willson, Wingham, Ont. ; A. M. Stewart, England ; J. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Elms, Indian Head ; D. W. Macdonnell, Banff ; John Lamb, Stair Colliery.

—The municipal council has voted an additional sum for strychnine to be used as gopher poison. Those electors who have not yet received three drams are entitled to an order for that amount.

—On Tuesday evening last the members of Qu'Appelle Council, R. T. of T., met in McLean's hall to partake of ice cream and cake provided by the losing side during the past half year in the good of the order scheme. A most enjoyable evening was spent in a variety of games. Revs. A. Andrews and W. C. Bunt briefly addressed the members present.

—The Qu'Appelle Methodist Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Squirrel Hills Springs, in the grove of Mr. Thos. Livingstone, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. A procession will be formed at the church at 9 o'clock, headed by the Qu'Appelle brass band, and drive to the grove. All children and friends are invited. Teams will be provided for the conveyance of the children. There will be swings, croquet, ball games and other amusements. Everybody is invited to come, bring their baskets and enjoy themselves. The Qu'Appelle base ball club will play a match during the day and have challenged the Indian Head club to play at the picnic.

—At the Leland : A. McBeth, O. E. Hughes, G. Pembridge, Prince Albert ; W. Langmuir, Guelph ; J. M. Gordon, F. J. Calvert, T. A. Mathewson, J. Sharpe, Winnipeg ; W. Carley, Montreal ; M. Kennedy, G. Robeson, Portage la Prairie ; L. D. Keown, Moosomin ; J. F. Crate, W. C. Read, J. C. Webster, Fort Qu'Appelle ; C. Guslean, New York City ; E. Barratt, Brandon ; A. L. Wilcocks, S. Goodman, J. Livingstone, Toronto ; D. McDougall, T. C. Johnstone, Sheriff Benson, J. Howe, H. J. Peters, A. P. Vankoughnet, Regina ; R. Insinger, Beaver Hills ; M. C. McLean, A. McGillivray, Indian Head ; W. Rouat, Moose Jaw ; D. Ewart, Ottawa ; N. W. Webster and wife, Lansdowne, Ont.

—The last rites over the remains of the late Charles H. Talbot were solemnised on Thursday afternoon. The deceased was a late resident of this town, and father of Mrs. S. H. Caswell. Of late he has been residing at Missoula, Mont., where he happened with an accident, which necessitated the amputation of one of his feet. The operation proved too much for his strength and he gradually succumbed to prostration. Mrs. Talbot, who still resides here was telegraphed for prior to his decease and arrived there a few days before the end. She brought the body here for interment and at 14 o'clock on Thursday a large number of friends and citizens met to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. McMillan's mills of which the deceased was formerly manager, also some of the stores were closed during the funeral ceremony. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. Krauss, assisted by Revs. W. E. Brown and W. H. Green. The first portion, according to the usage of the Anglican church, being taken at the church, the music being rendered by the choir. The church was filled and a considerable number followed the remains to the grave where the service was concluded.

A CONFECTIONER'S CONFIDENCE.

"I can plainly state that I can find nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me good. You can use my name if you wish." Yours truly, H. Dickinson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

ASTRAY.

LOST from Regina on the 8th inst., 2 two year old colts, one chesnut mare, white hind feet, shod on hind feet with light steel shoes ; the other a small roan mare.

A reward will be given for information that will lead to their recovery.

RODERICK ROSS.

Blackwood, July 11, 1889.

Cricket.

We have not yet received the score and full particulars promised last week.

Qu'Appelle cricket club team which visited Fort Qu'Appelle on Saturday last, was defeated by the club there by one run and four wickets.

QU'APPELLE CRICKET WEEK.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH JULY.

Matches will be played here on the above dates between the Qu'Appelle, Grenfell and Regina Barracks cricket clubs.

Conversazione and promenade concert on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 20.30 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, including refreshments.

Grand Ball, Friday evening, the 19th inst., at which the elevens of the above three clubs will be present. Tickets for the ball (to include one lady and gentleman), $1 which will also admit the holder and lady free to the conversazione and concert on Thursday. Apply early for ball tickets to Mr. R. Dundas Strong, Sec.-Treasurer.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died 10th July, 1888, Henry J. Edwards. Much regretted.

TIME EXTENDED.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to Wednesday, July 17th, for erecting the stone walls of a house, five miles from the town of Qu'Appelle. Building to commence at once. Dimensions of house, 32x20.

For the wood work of same house.

For 200 bushels of lime at kiln or delivered.

For digging out cellar and foundation of house.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to

ALBERT A. M. DALE.
Rosehill,
Qu'Appelle.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Belly River Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 26th day of July next, for the construction of a Highway Bridge across the Belly River at Lethbridge, N. W. T., in accordance with plans and a specification to be seen on application to I. G. Baker and Co., Lethbridge, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent. of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 14th June, 1889.

IN POUND

THERE was placed in pound No. 5 on Sec. 16-17-15, on June 26th, one Horned Ram, branded H or M. Owner can have the same by paying expenses.

F. HUTTON.

June 27, 1889.

STRAYED.

FROM White Sand River, One Roan Bronco, three years old white spot on face, silver mane and tail, had rope round neck. Any person returning the same or giving information which will lead to its recovery will be well rewarded.

WILLIAM MILLER,
White Sand River,
N. W. T.

June 24, 1889

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, Sec. 4 17-15, about the 6th inst, a stray sheep, has one horn broken. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

DONALD STEWART.

June 14, 1889.

FOR SALE

ONE thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, sixteen months old, S. H. B., a cheese an mix. Winner of several 1st prizes.

One Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, eighteen months old, not in S.H.B. These bulls are imported from one of the best herds in Ontario.

Prices reasonable and terms easy.

B. P. RICHARDSON.
Fair View Farm,
Grenfell.

June 14, 1889.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following :

REGINA,
The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW,
The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT,
The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION,
The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FORT QU'APPELLE,
The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command,
R. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 23rd April, 1889.

NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADERS, Manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly :—

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for *irregular* inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the the whole of his Weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an Inspecting Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O. 6" *with the words "Original for the Trader," printed at the head thereof*) *properly filled out and stamped* and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent *exactly* in value, the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification *are of no value whatever*, unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificate are especially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to placard them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary License certificates are done ; for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their *properly stamped* certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands
AND TOWN PROPERTY.
In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

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It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY —SPEED, EASE OF OPERATION—wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine, has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated —perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces Sharp, Clean, Legible Manuscripts. Two to ten copies can be made at one writing. Editors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, business men, etc., cannot make a better investment for $15. Any intelligent person in a week can become a coach OPERATOR, OF A RAPID ONE IN TWO months.

$1,000 offered any operator who can do better work with a Type Writer than that produced by the ODELL. 88 Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers. For pamphlet, giving endorsements, &c., address the

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Through Time Table

EAST AND WEST.

READ DOWN. Mail. Ex.	STATIONS.	READ UP. Pac. Ex
7.00 pm	San Francisco, S.P.	7.45 am
8 40	Portland, O., S.P.	5.20
3.00 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	11.00
6.00	Seattle, W.T.	3.30
10.30 am	Pt. Townsend, W.T.	11.30
A 4.00 De	Victoria	A 19.30 Ar
12 45	Vancouver	14.15
13.00	New Westminster	14.10
17.38	Yale	9.23
19.51	North Bend	7.35
2.07	Ashcroft	21.45
5.05	Kamloops	22.03
11 20	Revelstoke	15.50
14.30	Glacier House	13.05
16.45 Ar	Donald	10.20 De
17.55 De	"	10.10 Ar
18.55	Golden	10.28
21.25	Field	8.35
23.45	Banff Hot Springs	5.20
24.35	Canmore	4.40
2.35	Calgary	1.20
5.50	Gleichen	23.00
10.50	Medicine Hat	17.30
11.07	Dunmore	16.43
13.24	Maple Creek	14.18
17.25	Swift Current	10.30
22.05	Moose Jaw	5.50
24.00	Pense	4.30
25.55	Regina	3.15
24.20	Pilot Butte	5.24
24.37	Balgonie	3.05
1.03	McLean	2.43
1.28	Qu'Appelle	2.20
1.55	Indian Head	1.55
2.20	Sintaluta	1.30
2.43	Wolseley	1.10
3.00	Summerberry	24.53
3.20	Grenfell	24.34
3.40	Oakshella	24.16
4.10	Broadview	23.55
4.45	Whitewood	22.40
5.18	Wapella	22.35
5.57	Moosomin	21.55
6.16	Fleming	21.35
6.50	Elkhorn	21.08
7.41	Virden	20.10
9.35 Ar	Brandon	18.15 De
10.45 De	"	17.50 Ar
11.45	Carberry	17.57
13.37	Portage la Prairie	15.55
16.00 Ar	Winnipeg	13.20 De

A 9.45 am	LV Winnipeg AR	A 12.00 n'n	
4.00 pm	Grand Forks	7.10 am	
8.00	Fargo	3.35	
3.20	Duluth	8.00	
6.50	Minneapolis	5.40 pm	
7.25	AR St. Paul LV	5.00	
7.10	Kansas City	9.50	
7.30	St. Louis	9.50	
3.00 pm	LV St Paul AR	1.50	
7.00 am	AR Chicago LV	10.30 pm	

F 17.00	LV Winnipeg	E 12.00	A
18.05	Selkirk East	11.00	
23 25	Keewatin	5.35	
G 24.01	Rat Portage	E 5.15	
13.55	W. Fort William	15.20	
G 14.30	AR Pt. Arthur	14.30	De
3.30 pm	"	D 3.15	
3.13 pm	LV Sudbury AR	C 1.12 pm	
C 10.10	S. S. Marie, Ont.	B 7.15 am	
H 7.00 pm.	AR North Bay LY	C 8.35	
R 4.30 am	Toronto	B 11.00 pm	
9.04	Hamilton	6.55	
B 4.10 am	Ottawa	12.01 am	
8.00 am	Montreal	8.20 pm	
2.30 pm	Quebec	1.30	

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
A 10 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 20 30
13 55	Dominion City	17 05
A 14 30 AR	Emerson	LV A 16 30

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
G 15 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 15
G 17 30 AR	West Selkirk	LY F 7 30

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST
G 9 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 14 30
10 00	Stony Mountain	13 30
F 10 30 AR	Stonewall	Y G 13 00

GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
12 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 17 30
13 23	Headingly	14 40
18 38	Tieheme	9 32
F 19 35	Holland	8 55
G 21 00 AR	Glenoboro	LY G 7 15

GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
G	F	G F
9 45 12 40 LV	Winnipeg	AR 12 50 15 35
11 20 14 37	Morris	11 20 13 25
11 47 15 15	Rosenfeldt	10 52 12 56
12 15 15 35	Gretna	10 25 14 36
16 32 18 05	Morden	11 45 13 00
17 40 19 35 AR	Manitou LV	10 22 10 40
18 00 LV	AR	
19 04	Pilot Mound	9 15
19 15	Crystal City	9 04
20 05	Cartwright	8 12
20 48	Killarney	7 00
22 35 AR	Deloraine	LV 5 15

REFERENCES :

A, daily. B, daily except Sunday. C, daily except Monday. D, daily except Tuesday. E, daily except Wednesday. F, daily except Thursday. G, daily except Friday. H, Daily except Saturday.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard time. Between Brandon and Donald on Mountain Standard time. West of Donald, Pacific Standard time.

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